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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 23, 1919, Temperature 30°

Rainfall 0.06 inch

Humidity 92

January 23, 1918, Temperature 49°

No. 17,370.

號三十月正年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1919.

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PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

Ford  
CARS.  
All stocks have been sold.  
May we put your name on  
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### BOYS' OVERCOATS

Size 2 to 16

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### SAILORS' HATS

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### DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 638.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### GERMAN SITUATION.

#### NEW CONSTITUTION. VERY DEMOCRATIC.

London, January 21.

[The first portion of this message  
will be found among the earlier  
telegrams.]

The new German Constitution has  
a clause regarding religious freedom,  
which stipulates that no person may  
be compelled to make known his or  
her religious convictions.

The present distribution of landed  
property shall be modified by a wide  
process of home colonization, of  
which no details are given.

No legislation will be permitted  
against any foreign languages spoken  
within the Empire.

The Reichstag shall be composed  
of two Chambers, namely, the  
People's and the State's. In principle  
there will be one deputy for  
every million inhabitants. None may  
be a member of both Chambers  
simultaneously. The legislative  
mandate for both Chambers will be for a  
three year term.

#### NOT TIRED OF WAR YET.

The President of the Empire shall  
be elected by the whole German  
people for a term of seven years and  
be eligible for re-election. He shall  
represent the Empire internationally,  
appoint all diplomats, and have  
power to declare war in accordance  
with the laws of the Empire. The  
Reichstag must approve all foreign  
treaties. The Government of the  
Empire shall be composed of a Chan-  
cellor and his Ministers, all of whom  
shall be appointed by the President.  
The Chancellor and Ministers should  
retire whenever the Chamber de-  
clares no confidence in them.

#### MUNICH AND BADEN.

London, January 21.  
Amsterdam reports that the elec-  
tions at Munich resulted in a majority  
for the Socialists of 100,000. The  
People's Army polled 85,000, the  
Democrats 65,000, the Independents  
37,000, and the National Liberals  
9,000.

At Baden the Centrists won by  
350,000 majority, the Socialists polled  
340,000, the Democrats 250,000, the  
German Nationals 89,000, and the  
Independents 40,000.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

London, January 21.

From Berlin comes a message  
estimating the majority of Socialists  
polled 40 per cent. of the entire vote  
of Germany. The Democrats come  
next. The National Liberals lost  
more than the Conservatives did.  
The Centrists lost more than they  
gained. The Democrats may be in  
a position to form a majority by  
throwing their weight to right or left.

#### ELECTION RESULTS.

The official election results from  
Berlin proper show that the Majority  
Socialists won five seats, including  
that of Herr Scheidemann. The  
Independent Socialists won four, in-  
cluding those of Herren Eichhorn  
and Haase. The Democrats gained  
two, including Herr Naumann's.  
For the rest, the German National  
People's Party got one, and the Chris-  
tian People's Party one. Over  
1,000,000 votes were cast.

The early German election results  
are interpreted in Paris as signifying  
a prospect of the early establishment  
of a fairly stable German administration.  
The Majority Socialists and  
Democrats apparently have a big  
majority over the Independents.  
Herren Ebert, Scheidemann, and  
von Puyér have already demon-  
strated their ability to work together,  
and can count on the support of the  
Clerical leader, Herr Fehrenbach, in  
all efforts to institute a government  
with a wide basis of popular support.  
All the Allied circles in Paris regard  
this consummation as an indispen-  
sable preliminary to any peace nego-  
tiations.

#### QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES.

London, January 21.

An Amsterdam report from Bruns-  
wick says a general strike has broken  
out there.

The "Lokalanzeiger" reports  
that the Prussian ministry has agreed  
to the State Government's proposal  
to hold a national assembly in the  
non-Prussian town of Weimar.

Replying to the German-Austrian  
Government protest against the  
occupation of territory by neighbour-  
ing States, the British Government  
opines that the Peace Conference  
must finally settle such delimitation,  
but until then the frontiers of the  
Czechoslovak republic must coincide  
with its historical frontiers, namely,  
Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian  
Silesia.

### PORTUGAL.

#### MONARCHIC REBELLION.

London, January 21.

Madrid sends an official message  
received from Lisbon to the effect  
that the Monarchist movement is  
confined to Oporto, Braga, and  
Vizeu, where Senhor Couceiro has  
proclaimed Manuel king, despite op-  
position from the leader of the  
Monarchist party, who showed the  
President a telegram from Manuel  
declaring that he opposed any at-  
tempts to restore the monarchy. It  
is unofficially reported that martial  
law has been proclaimed throughout  
Portugal, and that warships have  
been sent to Oporto.

#### MOVEMENT PARTLY TRIUMPHS.

LATER.

It is officially reported that the  
Monarchist movement headed by  
Senhor Couceiro has triumphed in  
north Portugal. Senhor Couceiro  
has formed a Government at Oporto.  
It is reported that Lisbon also has  
joined the movement, and that  
Manuel has been proclaimed king  
there.

Vigo reports that Senhor Couceiro  
proclaimed Manuel king at Oporto,  
amidst enthusiasm of both troops and  
population. The town of Valencia  
refused to adhere to the Monarchist  
movement, so Senhor Couceiro sent  
troops there to crush the opposi-  
tion. Many motor-cars containing Republi-  
can refugees arrived at Valencia,  
Spain, in order to cross the frontier,  
but were prevented.

### IRISH REPUBLIC.

#### DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF ENGLISH GARRISON.

London, January 21.

The Sinn Fein Constituent Assem-  
bly mentioned in an earlier cable  
opened at the Mansion House in  
Dublin this afternoon. The members  
were loudly cheered by the assembled  
public. The feature of the proceed-  
ings was the reading of the Declaration  
of National Independence, notifying the  
establishment of the Irish Republic,  
and demanding the evacuation of  
Ireland by the English garrison.

#### THE PROCEEDINGS.

London, January 22.

Coincident with the revocation of  
the orders prohibiting public meet-  
ings in Ireland, "Dail Eireann," the  
Sinn Fein Constituent Assembly,  
assembled in the Dublin Mansion  
House yesterday. Adjacent thor-  
oughfares were decorated with Allied  
flags. Twenty-nine members were  
present. The galleries were crowded  
with spectators. Count Plunkett  
and Professor Macneil opened the  
proceedings, leading the procession  
of members up the floor. Then  
Cathal Brugha was elected Speaker,  
and Father O'Flanagan Vice-Presi-  
dent. Prayers were read, the roll  
called, and standing orders adopted.  
The declaration of independence was  
then read. The proceedings were  
conducted in Gaelic. Count Plunkett  
read an appeal to the nations,  
asking for recognition of Ireland's  
national status, and her right to vin-  
dication at the Peace Conference.  
Count Plunkett, Messrs. De Valera  
and Arthur Griffith were appointed  
delegates to the Peace Conference.  
Then the Assembly adjourned.

#### ROYAL FUNERAL.

#### SIMPLE CEREMONY AT SAND- BINGHAM.

London, January 21.

The body of Prince John has re-  
posed since yesterday night in front  
of the altar of Sandringham Church.  
Those present at to-day's ceremony  
were Their Majesties, Princess Mary,  
Prince George, Prince Henry, Queen  
Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Queen  
Maud of Norway and Crown Prince  
Olaf. The congregation at the  
church included the respective royal  
households. The service was exceed-  
ingly simple. The coffin was carried  
to the neighbouring churchyard, and  
buried in close proximity to those of  
the son of King Edward and Queen  
Alexandra who died in infancy. After  
the coffin was lowered, the King and  
Queen stepped to the graveside and  
dropped flowers into the grave.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

London, January 21.

A Conference-communique states  
that as a result of a discussion of the  
Russian question, the Supreme Coun-  
cil has made very great progress  
towards agreement, and hopes to  
formulate a concrete proposal by  
January 22.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POSITION.

London, January 21.

Reuter learns with reference to a  
misunderstanding which seems to  
have arisen concerning Mr. Lloyd  
George's attitude with regard to  
Russia, as cabled on Jan. 18, that  
it should be pointed out he never  
suggested Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky  
should be invited to sit at the Peace  
Conference as representatives of  
Russia; but in order that the asso-  
ciated governments should have the  
fullest and most reliable information  
concerning the position in Russia,  
that representatives of all sections of  
Russian public opinion should go to  
Paris in order to express their views.  
It is emphasised that this is not at  
all the same thing as a proposal they  
should be invited to the Peace Con-  
ference.

#### RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

London, January 22.

Despite the official announcement  
that the Council of the great Powers  
hopes to formulate concrete proposals  
on Russia to-morrow (said a Paris  
message yesterday), the delegates  
feel there is no certain remedy for  
the difficult and dangerous situation,  
and that it is desirable to embody  
several lines of action in the pro-  
posal. The first result of this pro-  
posal will be that neither M. Sazonoff  
nor the Soviet agents will come to  
Paris as exponents of Russian affairs,  
but an investigation will be held as  
to internal conditions in Russia.  
This decision was chiefly due to dis-  
inclination in certain quarters to have  
direct dealings with Bolsheviks. M.  
Sazonoff strongly influenced the  
decision not to invite the Soviets.  
He read an article written by a Soviet  
chief, saying that Messrs. Wilson and  
Lloyd George were too reactionary  
for the Soviets to deal with. He  
also gave exact data of the Bolshevik  
forces, showing they did not exceed  
50,000 equipped men. The remain-  
der are unarmed and unclothed.

#### BOLSHEVISM IN ASIA.

#### ELABORATE PROPAGANDA.

London, January 21.

Reuter learns that the latest re-  
liable news from Moscow shows that  
the Bolsheviks for months have been  
organising elaborate propaganda for  
revolutions in China, India, and Per-  
sia, and as soon as opportunity offers,  
are prepared to send agents backed  
with large sums of money to stir up  
trouble throughout Asia. The great  
obstacle to this scheme is the Ormuz  
army, but should that army become  
weakened by lack of support, the  
Bolshevik plans would seriously  
threaten the peace of Asia. Bol-  
shevism is spreading in the Ukraine.

#### FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

#### EX-PRESIDENT OF U.S.A. UPHOLDS BRITISH POLICY.

London, January 21.

To-day at Toronto Mr. W. H. Taft  
in a speech at the club said Britain's  
supremacy at sea in peace-time  
always meant equality for all nations;  
and in war-time Britain must main-  
tain her fleet to resist unjust aggres-  
sion. If she did not, she would  
starve in a week.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

#### THE DOMINIONS' PART.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris  
has, it authoritatively that in order  
to assist the promotion of the League  
of Nations, the British Cabinet at a  
very early stage appointed a com-  
mittee representative of all the  
Dominions to consult with a section  
of the Cabinet.

Several meetings of this committee  
have been held. Among other things,  
full consideration was given to the  
part which the Dominions will play  
in the League of Nations. The com-  
mittee's conclusions will in due  
course be submitted to the British  
Cabinet, and if approved, will also  
be submitted to the Allied Confer-  
ence.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

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Temas  
Machinas  
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Orthographia  
Portuguesa,

Here is an exceptional offer—A 14 inch  
new Royal Typewriter fitted to fine Teak  
Desk into which the machine folds up.

—Price \$180 nett.

This is the most attractive proposition  
for office or home ever offered. Call and  
see it.

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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.  
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Telephone 2487.

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\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50  
PER BOT. PER BOT.

THE PHARMACY  
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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and  
Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just  
received the latest novelties from Paris, which will  
be sold at low price.

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DISINFEC. OBTAINED  
TANT. AT ALL  
THE LEADING  
STORES.

SOLE AGENTS—

A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,on  
**SATURDAY, January 25, 1919,**  
commencing at 11 a.m.At the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co., Ltd.

183 bds. Mild Steel Bars  $\frac{1}{2}$ " (round)  
499 lghs. do  $\frac{1}{2}$ " (do)  
15 lghs. do  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (do)  
118 lghs. do  $\frac{1}{2}$ " (do)  
50 bds. Flat Iron Bars  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
75 bds. do  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
60 bds. Square Iron Bars  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
On-view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 21, 1919.

on  
**TUESDAY, January 28, 1919,**  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.at No. 27 Bellissimo Terrace,  
**A Quantity of Valuable House**  
**hold Furniture**(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Monday, the 27th inst.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from Mrs. J. S. DORR to  
sell by Public Auction,on  
**WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1919,**  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.at her residence, No. 52 The Peak,  
(Des Voeux Villas)**The Whole of her Valuable**  
**Household Furniture**

Comprising:—

Leather upholstered easy chairs,  
Chesterfield armchairs, Teak hall seat,  
tea and card tables, Teak bookcase,  
brass-mounted curio cabinet; Raw silk  
screens, Water colours, Cut-velvet  
pictures, Japanese plaques, bronze and  
brass ware, Lace and Madras curtains,  
Electric table fan, Electric burners and  
fittings, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror,  
Extension dining table and dining  
chair, Dining wagon, chiffonier, ice  
chest, French hand painted coffee  
cups, Concave plated ware (unused),  
electric kettle, toaster, etc., etc.

Double and single iron and Teak  
bedsteads, Wardrobe, Dressing tables,  
Marble top washstands, Console table,  
with long mirror, chest of drawers,  
toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites

Also

A few pieces of Fine Japanese Oak  
Furniture by Arthur & Son, Yokohama,  
consisting of:—

Sideboard, Lady's folding desk,  
octagonal table, bookcase with electric  
fittings, writing table, wardrobe with  
bevelled mirror and dressing table.

Blackwood-ware (Joss table, curio  
stand, tables, cake stand, teapots and  
tea set)

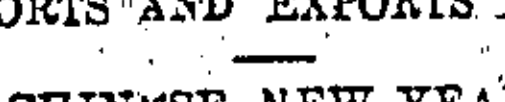
One Coalport tea set.

On view from Sunday, 26th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

January 21, 1919.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

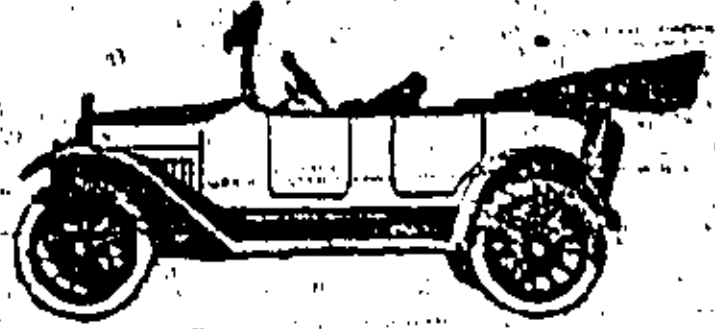
CHINESE NEW YEAR  
HOLIDAYS.

THIS Department will be entirely  
CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st  
February. It will be OPEN for Im-  
ports & Exports Permits only till  
Now on MONDAY, the 2nd February  
and for permits of all kinds till 1 p.m.  
on MONDAY, the 3rd February.

D. W. TRATMAN,  
Superintendent.Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1919.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
**THERAPION NO. 3**No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for  
Sciatica, No. 4 for Neuralgia, No. 5 for  
Migraine, No. 6 for Headache, No. 7 for  
Indigestion, No. 8 for Constipation, No. 9 for  
Diarrhoea, No. 10 for Catarrh, No. 11 for  
Hemorrhoids, No. 12 for Piles, No. 13 for  
Fistula, No. 14 for Abscess, No. 15 for  
Tuberculosis, No. 16 for Syphilis, No. 17 for  
Gonorrhea, No. 18 for Chancres, No. 19 for  
Scabies, No. 20 for Eczema, No. 21 for  
Psoriasis, No. 22 for Lichen, No. 23 for  
Vitiligo, No. 24 for Alopecia, No. 25 for  
Acanthosis, No. 26 for Xerosis, No. 27 for  
Pruritus, No. 28 for Dermatitis, No. 29 for  
Erythema, No. 30 for Erysipelas, No. 31 for  
Cellulitis, No. 32 for Gangrene, No. 33 for  
Frostbite, No. 34 for Burns, No. 35 for  
Scalds, No. 36 for Ulcers, No. 37 for  
Wounds, No. 38 for Lacerations, No. 39 for  
Amputations, No. 40 for Replantation, No. 41 for  
Prosthetics, No. 42 for Orthotics, No. 43 for  
Dentures, No. 44 for Bridges, No. 45 for  
Partials, No. 46 for Removables, No. 47 for  
Fixed, No. 48 for Temporary, No. 49 for  
Permanent, No. 50 for Artificial, No. 51 for  
Natural, No. 52 for Implants, No. 53 for  
Transplants, No. 54 for Grafts, No. 55 for  
Flaps, No. 56 for Free, No. 57 for Pedicle, No. 58 for  
Microvascular, No. 59 for Laser, No. 60 for  
Cryosurgery, No. 61 for Radiotherapy, No. 62 for  
Chemotherapy, No. 63 for Immunotherapy, No. 64 for  
Gene Therapy, No. 65 for Stem Cell Therapy, No. 66 for  
Organ Transplantation, No. 67 for Tissue Engineering,  
No. 68 for Regenerative Medicine, No. 69 for  
Artificial Intelligence, No. 70 for Robotics, No. 71 for  
Nanotechnology, No. 72 for Biotechnology, No. 73 for  
Aerospace, No. 74 for Marine Technology, No. 75 for  
Automotive Technology, No. 76 for Aeronautics, No. 77 for  
Astronautics, No. 78 for Space Exploration, No. 79 for  
Planetary Science, No. 80 for Astrophysics, No. 81 for  
Cosmology, No. 82 for Particle Physics, No. 83 for  
Quantum Mechanics, No. 84 for Relativity, No. 85 for  
Thermodynamics, No. 86 for Fluid Mechanics, No. 87 for  
Solid Mechanics, No. 88 for Materials Science, No. 89 for  
Chemical Engineering, No. 90 for Mechanical Engineering,  
No. 91 for Electrical Engineering, No. 92 for Civil Engineering,  
No. 93 for Environmental Engineering, No. 94 for Industrial Engineering,  
No. 95 for Agricultural Engineering, No. 96 for Food Engineering,  
No. 97 for Textile Engineering, No. 98 for Paper Engineering,  
No. 99 for Leather Engineering, No. 100 for Glass Engineering,  
No. 101 for Ceramic Engineering, No. 102 for Polymer Engineering,  
No. 103 for Composite Engineering, No. 104 for Nanomaterials Engineering,  
No. 105 for Biomaterials Engineering, No. 106 for Biomedical Engineering,  
No. 107 for Biomechanics Engineering, No. 108 for Bioinformatics Engineering,  
No. 109 for Bioengineering, No. 110 for Biotechnology Engineering,  
No. 111 for Bioprocess Engineering, No. 112 for Bioreactor Engineering,  
No. 113 for Bioprocess Control Engineering, No. 114 for Bioprocess Optimization Engineering,  
No. 115 for Bioprocess Scale-up Engineering, No. 116 for Bioprocess Validation Engineering,  
No. 117 for Bioprocess Compliance Engineering, No. 118 for Bioprocess Safety Engineering,  
No. 119 for Bioprocess Quality Engineering, No. 120 for Bioprocess Sustainability Engineering.
SAVARESSES  
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of all Chlamydiae Made in London

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.  
Rabbits, Hares.  
Sausages,  
Brawn,  
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Purity. Excellence.

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## WE HAVE

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8 cents and 16 cents

## STAMPS.

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POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,  
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## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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HONGKONG.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

## Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

## TO

## ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PRINCE STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

# “Embassy”

Virginia  
Cigarettes

Finest  
Quality



The kind of quality that not only  
pleases the smoker but gratifies  
an ideal of the manufac-  
turers to produce the  
finest of Virginia  
Cigarettes.

Sold in  
tins of 50's  
25 Cigarettes  
also  
packets of 10's

## OLD ELECTION STORY.

The “Chronicle” is wrong in attrib-  
uting the “Does your mother know you’re  
out?” election story to Lord John Man-  
ners. The hero was Lord Carmarthen,  
who, aged twenty-five and looking less  
contented Brixton in 1887. No doubt his  
rejoinder: “Yes, and on Tuesday she’ll  
know I’m in!” helped towards the 728  
majority. What is not so well known is  
that the whole affair was a friendly little  
conspiracy, and that the “wag” who put  
the question was a footman of the family  
carefully coached for the purpose.

## ROBBERS IN YINGTAK.

The bandits in the villages around  
Yingtak City seem to have free trade  
nowadays. They have been able to loot  
at their pleasure. According to word  
received from there, since December 27th  
eight serious attacks have been made on  
the villages around, burning several build-  
ings in one village, shooting to death one  
inhabitant and wounding two. In the  
eight attacks, the bandits have captured  
for ransom 78 girls, women and children,  
and taken away about 120 water buffaloes.

## ARGON.

A Washington telegram gives infor-  
mation regarding the discovery by the U.S.  
Naval Department of a new non-inflam-  
mable gas for balloons. “A new element  
called Argon” will eliminate the hazard  
of fire and explosion. Regarding a mes-  
sage like this, we can only say, with  
Dorothy Thompson: “Prodigious!” Ar-  
gon has been known to every schoolboy  
for the past twenty-five years. It is non-  
inflammable, truly—it will not combine  
with anything—but it is a very heavy gas.  
Besides, all the argon that has ever been  
separated from the atmosphere would not  
fill a toy balloon. The telegraph agen-  
cies seem to be not much better at chemis-  
try than they are at literary criticism.

## MONSTER SPIDERS IN PAHANG.

A horrible spider with a round hairy  
body an inch in diameter, a large head  
and neck and thick hairy legs four inches  
long, was caught by some Malays at Ulu  
Liang a few days ago, says the “Malay  
Mail.” They had a piece of raffia round  
one of its legs and brought it alive to  
Bau, where it has been pickled in whisky  
for transmission to Kuala Lumpur.  
Misconception. The Malays say that this is a  
very small specimen of the monster which  
abounds in the jungle at Ulu Liang and  
catches small birds which its bite kills  
instantaneously. It then sucks their  
blood. They also say that a man bitten  
by them dies within a few minutes. A  
full sized one is said to have a body two  
inches in diameter and legs eight inches  
long.

## CHINESE EDUCATION.

A movement has been launched by the  
leading universities in Peking and Nan-  
king, the American Returned Students’  
Club in Shanghai and the Society for  
Constructive Endeavour for the remission  
of the Boxer indemnity by all the Powers  
to be used for educational purposes. Sug-  
gestions to utilise the funds for the con-  
struction of museums, municipal theatres,  
libraries, music halls, educational institu-  
tions and scholarships were made in a  
lengthy article circulated and signed by  
the organisations represented.

## A CURIOUS STORY.

That is a curious story about the Ger-  
man who, according to the secretary of  
the Aliens Advisory Committee, cannot  
be repatriated because he possesses the  
secret of making artificial food chemi-  
cally. It might shorten the war to send  
him back to Germany to feed the Ger-  
mans; that is if chemical food affects  
human beings in the same way as it  
affects rats. There is no great mystery  
about synthetic foods; that great French-  
man, M. Berthelot, solved the problem,  
with the exception of the albuminoids,  
many years ago, and rats have been ex-  
perimented on with it. The result was  
not exactly satisfactory. Young rats fed  
on natural food doubled their weight in  
three weeks, whereas another similar  
batch of young rats fed on chemical food  
never gained an ounce in weight, and all  
died in less than twenty days.

## LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

There is no greater task before the  
Government than that of undertaking a  
gigantic policy of economic education for  
the working classes. On the whole, these  
classes are sound at heart. Their faults  
are largely the consequence of gross  
capitalist abuse. We had many years  
during which capital did very much as it  
pleased and profited ruthlessly at the  
expense of labour. Before we can hope  
to eradicate the evil effects of the past  
there must be less abuse of its power by  
capital and fuller comprehension of the  
part of Capital in production by Labour.  
We should try to get men as teachers of  
the people who thoroughly understand  
them, who fully sympathise, and who can  
not possibly be mistaken for more special  
pleaders on behalf of a privileged class.  
If we can make our people realise that  
the future of the country, above all, their  
own future prosperity, is in their own  
hands, and that the fair day’s work is  
what every man owes to himself and to  
his neighbour, we shall come out of our  
present difficulties with ease.

## DIPLOMATIC COMMISSION IN

## CANTON.

The Canton Military Government has  
established a Diplomatic Commission.  
According to Article I of the Law of  
Organisation the Commission is author-  
ized to investigate matters relating to the  
European Peace Conference, and other  
diplomatic problems so as to render val-  
uable assistance to the Military Govern-  
ment in its handling of questions relating  
to international affairs. This Commission  
is composed of a chairman, a vice-chair-  
man, and ten members. Dr. Wu Ting-  
fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the  
chairman, and Mr. Woo Yun-swan is the  
vice-chairman. The following are the  
members: Wang Tsing-wei, Ha Han-min,  
Chao Shih-yik, Wang Pang-nyen, Chu  
Nyen-tsu, Tai En-sui, Liang Hien-hien,  
Chang Chun, Frank W. Lee, and Moh  
Yi-tai.

## BANGKON VALLEY TIN, SIAM.

A net profit of £32,875 was made by  
the Bangkon Valley Tin Dredging Co.,  
Siam, for the year ended May 31, during  
which 820,700 cubic yards of material  
were treated for 235 tons tin oxide. Costs  
totalled 4.1d. per cubic yard, the net  
profit being 5.48d. per cubic yard. Dur-  
ing the four months since May 31, the  
plant treated 313,000 cubic yards for 140  
tons tin. At the end of September the  
cash balance approximated £17,500. The  
board anticipates no difficulty in paying  
the next quarterly dividend in January  
—the total disbursed to date is £26,000—  
in addition to providing £8,750 on account  
of working capital for the new company,  
which will operate 400 acres at Tsiping.  
This concern will have a nominal capital  
of £750,000, in “dollar shares,” of which  
400,000 shares will be allotted to the  
Bangkon Co. in exchange for its dredge;  
while a total working capital of £17,500  
will be provided.

## HARRY LAUDER.

It is probable that Harry Lauder may  
pass through Hongkong in the near  
future, though whether he will appear in  
a professional capacity we have no in-  
formation. He is on a tour of the world  
which began in America in November and  
extends over Canada, Australia, India and  
South Africa. Then, he told an inter-  
viewer before he left Liverpool: “I retire  
before he left Liverpool, to broad beef,  
mutton, wood and wool.” Lauder was  
the last man to board the “Mauretania”  
at Liverpool. His luggage was already  
on board, but just before the gangway  
was withdrawn he put in an appearance  
panting and perspiring. To a porter rush-  
ing up the gangway with his handbag  
Lauder shouted: “Hurry up man. We’ve  
years near missed it.”



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## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1919.

ARMED CHINESE AND  
KINEMA PICTURES.

There is one detail in which the Government can easily modify the present menace of armed Chinese, a menace which in Hongkong has lately assumed such proportions as to be one of the regular topics of conversation among our commercial men. Yesterday's shooting affair has set it going again. The suggestion is that Mr. Wodehouse, the censor of cinema pictures, should include the posters also in his scrutiny. We are not in a position to say that the large pictures exposed outside at least one of the local moving-picture shows correctly indicate the nature of the films exhibited within; but we have not the slightest hesitation in declaring, in view of the increasing number of Chinese now carrying arms, and of the audacity and frequency of recent crimes, that these sensational posters should not be allowed. To censor the show inside, while ignoring the highly provocative pictures outside, which are free to all and more or less permanently busy, is like the action of a burglar-fearing old maid, who bars her attic window and leaves open her front door. The sensational pictures, which our attention has been called to, show men using guns and other weapons in the most approved way of these things, with a dashing recklessness and apparent success that cannot fail to impress the gaping loafers who stand around. One of them even shows a gun with the new "silencer," a hint which our enterprising robbers will not be slow to take, with consequences to police and public that do not need to be itemized. The matter is really important, and we trust that no legal nibble will be raised to prevent Mr. Wodehouse acting promptly in regard to these outside pictures. It would seem reasonable, in view of the reason for the existence of a censorship of all that these free and more public incitements should be censored as well as the pictures which are shown to the lesser number who pay to

see. We can assure the Government that a very considerable number of law-abiding citizens will approve any prompt and effective action that is taken in this matter.

## INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION.

Education is much discussed by many people who really need instruction in the history of it, and by others who cannot talk of it with a scientific impartiality. One could not expect for instance, a loyal Churchman to tell us about education without his talk being coloured by his special sympathies. In this way, the lecture of Mr. L. Forster, delivered under the auspices of the Church of England Mission Society, was conspicuously marred. It is not a fact that Church schools cater only for the "submerged tenth" while the Council schools nurture the class that possesses political power. No such distinction can be drawn between the sets of children attending these schools: they are mixed in both. It is true that the development of character does not get much attention in the over crowded curriculum of the Council schools, but it has to be shown that the Church schools achieve better results. To suggest that crimes like embezzlement are more numerous than they would be if the Church had retained control of national education is ridiculous. Tolerance and love should be taught, and would be taught by the nation's teachers if they were allowed more voice in the arranging of the time-tables, and less interfered with by the grant-hungry Board members, who are more concerned over the casing of the ratepayers than for the progress of the children. But the Church schools had their faults, too, and dogmatism took more of the teachers' time than tolerance and love did. Moreover, the Council schools are changing. The teachers as a body are taking more interest in principles, and the people at large are beginning to move in the direction of getting better education. The system has a soul, a soul that is developing on sound lines, and the Church must not be jealous of it. Education "on church lines" would certainly be a

backward step, and there is no prospect of it at Home, so far as the State is concerned. Mr. Forster finds modern democracy "over-bearing." It is certainly a long way from the old position of being lowly and reverent to "the square and his relations," and we must make up our mind to the fact that it is not going to go back to what the Church considers "its proper station."

Strictly speaking, in all these elementary schools it is "instruction" we argue about, and not "education." Education is a process, that never stops till the mind comes to the fatigue of old age. Good social environment means good education, even more than early home life. Instruction is a necessary preliminary to education, and there must be wide room for argument about it, until the community makes up its mind what sort of citizen it wants to educate, what racial "culture" it approves. Rousseau in "Emile" described a process of "education," as distinct from "instruction," and it is certain that no Churchman would approve it, though there are members of the National Union of Teachers who do. We don't; but we would as strongly object to a revival of the old Church system. In this matter every man, even Herbert Spencer, argues from a basis of predilection, and his ideals should be closely scrutinized. In England (about which Mr. Forster seems to have been exclusively talking, since Ireland and Scotland are quite different) the progress of the school system has followed the old line, of private enterprise, then State experiments, followed by compromises and tinkering due to opposition by parties who had more than the pure interests of education at heart. We cannot grudge praise to the Sunday Schools which began it; nor to the religious bodies which continued it; but we are bound to admit that the sectarian squabbles which followed have seriously hindered it. The Church schools, by their very title, show that they had an angle of approach which is not that of the statesman. They were called "National" only because that was a convenient contraction of "The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." Trouble began in 1847 when grants in aid were extended to Nonconformist bodies. Forster's famous Act, of 1870 made the mistake of not being thorough. It was designed "to complete the voluntary system and fill up gaps," instead of to take over education as a national concern. When long after the Government did realize its full responsibility, it met all kinds of vexatious opposition from what had come, no doubt, to regard themselves as "vested interests" in education. It would be as reasonable to insist upon ecclesiastical control of the administration of justice. "Passive resistance" was not resistance to State control. It was a sectarian objection to paying rates for the support of rival doctrines and rival control or interference. None of these protests had education at heart so much as sectarian prestige and influence. It is a long story and a big subject, which cannot be told or treated properly in one lecture or one article. At the same time, there is no reason at this stage in the educational movement to waste time on old controversies and archaic ideas. The State, which is the people, must be free to provide what it thinks right for its growing generation, and relieved of such embarrassments as some organizations would still like to put in its way.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE  
DE CHINE.

## INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following telegram has been received by the local Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine from their Head Office in Paris:

Board of Directors has decided to increase the capital of the Bank from F. 45,000,000, to F. 75,000,000, by the issue of 6,000 new shares of F. 100, each, half paid up. Issue price will be F. 115, per share and shareholders will be entitled to subscribe in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares now held by them. Holders of the new shares will be entitled to dividend from January 1, 1919. Subscription will close on March 31 next.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

No change in the demand value of the dollar to-day. Still 3/3 1/4.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong University Medical Society a lecture will be delivered to-morrow by Mr. Wong Fook Han, the subject being "The Ideal University Hospital."

The Red Cross flower stall at the Hongkong Hotel had brought in up to January 13, \$894.49. Since then a further \$191.20 has been realized, making the total on January 21, \$1,085.69.

The Commissioner at Weihaiwei gave an "At Home" on New Year's day to the foreign community on the occasion of presenting to Mr. R. F. Johnston the insignia of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

To-morrow there will be a special matinee at 5.15 p.m. at the Hongkong Theatre, which by special request is repeating "Tannhauser's Paradise." A beautiful Paramount drama in 3 p.s. featuring Francis Ward.

We understand, says the "P. & T. Times," that nine pounds of morphine were seized this week as the result of the examination by the Customs officials of a suspected parcel imported through the Japanese Post Office, the contents of which bore quite a different description.

It is a rather remarkable fact that Chinese are being used by the Soviet as pairs in the streets of Moscow. This news was brought to Siberia by a prominent Russian manufacturer who managed to escape from Moscow at the end of October last.

Opium officials and Customs experts and examiners of opium, are to be filmed so that the whole of China may know the case that was taken to assure that only genuine opium and not fraudulent substitute was burned at the Great Opium Bazaar at Shanghai in January, 1919.

M. F. N. Doubleday, head of the well-known American publishing firm, is well known in Hongkong, since his recent visit. His first wife died at Canton last February, when they were here on Red Cross work. Mr. Doubleday has just got married again to one to the New York, Van Wykes, and is now in Europe.

The rice dealers in Canton, on learning that more than eighty thousand *Sheng* of rice will be shipped to Canton from Wuhu within the next few days, have ceased to raise the price. Moreover, on account of a large quantity of rice having been purchased by the provincial officials in Wuchow, the rice price is expected to be considerably reduced.

The "Japan Gazette" says that the marriage of H. H. Princess Masako of Mashioto no miya with the heir of the former Korean Emperor will take place on Jan. 25. The marriage of a Japanese Princess and a Korean Prince is unprecedented and the Imperial House Law was recently supplemented to make it feasible.

In a telegram which he sent to the President, Mr. Tang Shao-yi says: "To enforce the anti-opium policy by such a drastic measure as burning the drug arouses the admiration of both Chinese and foreigners, but to commit a thing worth several millions, to the flames and, further, to spend \$10,000 in doing it, is contrary to economic principles."

In reply to Hsiang Hsiang's suggestion for a compromise that the conference should be held first at Nanking and then at Shanghai, the President says that such would not be a proper way, and the Central Government may concede another step should the Southwest insist. It is now expected that Shanghai will be ultimately chosen, although Peking may wish the place of conference to be outside the foreign settlements.

## DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Acting Governor and various personages concerning the death of Prince John:

To Secretary of State for Colonies.

Jan. 22.

All classes of the Community in the Colony desire to express to Their Majesties the King and Queen the deep sorrow with which they have learnt of the death of H.R.H. Prince John, and their sincere and respectful sympathy.

SEVERN.

From the Governor of Macao.

Jan. 21.

I desire to convey to Your Excellency my deep regret at the untimely death of H.R.H. Prince John and my sincere respectful sympathy with the English Royal Family.

TAMAGNINI.

To Secretary of State for Colonies.

Jan. 22.

I have received telegram from Governor of Macao expressing sincere respectful sympathy with Royal Family on death of H.R.H. Prince John. I would be glad if you would convey this message to Their Majesties.

SEVERN.

To Governor, Macao.

Jan. 22.

I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for your telegram of condolence on the death of H.R.H. Prince John, which has been transmitted to Their Majesties.

SEVERN.

THE LATEST  
ARMED ROBBERY.

## FULL DETAILS.

Last night's "China Mail" published the essential facts of the latest outbreak of armed robbers at Hongkong; but in view of the public concern in this swelling nuisance, we give the story as gathered by another reporter to-day.

The affair took place about noon yesterday on Oakland Path, near the house of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, as reported. There were three robbers. Two hawkers, a man and a woman, were walking along Oakland Path when they were accosted by the robbers, who first of all demanded to see their licence. This was produced. Then the robbers suddenly brought out their weapons and demanded money. They were given notes to the value of \$14. Having taken this money, they knocked the male hawker down and made off. Meanwhile all this had been seen and understood by a servant in Mr. Lau Chu Pak's house, who, with commendable swiftness, at once telephoned to No. 7 Police Station, which was the nearest. Every available man from the Station ran at once to the scene. The party, which was armed, consisted of Inspector McDonald, Sergeant Pain, and a number of Indian and Chinese police.

A number of armed detectives set off a little later from the Central Police Station, on receipt of the news. The first party reached the spot before the robbers had time to disappear. They showed fight instantly, and revolver bullets were soon flying about. The police behaved very pluckily, considering recent happenings. One of the three robbers escaped, unfortunately, but two are well accounted for. One was caught and held. The third, whose name is given as Lo Chun, made a bold dash for liberty. Near by was a building on Bonham Road, in the course of erection. To the top of this he climbed. Seeing that he was followed by Sergeant Pain, he made a daring leap from the top of the building and landed on the roof of an adjoining house, the residence of Dr. Ho Ng. He was fired at whilst leaping by an Indian policeman. This shot missed him. The robber then got through a trap door on the roof and made his way into the sitting-room, where he hid under a couch. Sergeant Pain followed him, and had a desperate tussle with the man. In a breaking space, seeing that escape was hopeless, the fellow drew a knife and cut his own throat. He was conveyed quickly to the Government Civil Hospital. When examined at the hospital, it was considered that he was unlikely to recover. His body had a number of dagger wounds in addition to the slash in his throat. These were also self-inflicted; it is assumed that his intention was to make sure of death rather than to be kept in custody by the Police. In a statement made to the Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, he stated that he had arrived in Hongkong only the night before from Canton. His purpose in committing the robbery was, he said, to get money so as to buy himself clothes for the Chinese New Year. When questioned by Mr. Wood as to the dagger wounds on his body, he said he accused no one of causing them.

As if it mattered who should wound an armed criminal caught in the act! It should be stated that this miscreant, when making his way to the building in course of erection, met a Chinese woman, named Mah Him, carrying two baskets of earth. She said nothing and did nothing to anger him, but he stabbed her in the back. She was taken to the Ho Ming Ling Hospital. Her wounds are not considered serious.

From enquiries made at the Government Civil Hospital, we learn the wounded robber is like a historical British monarch who "took an unconscionable time a-dying." This may sound brutal, but surely such murderous wretches are better dead.

So far the police have no trace of the third robber who escaped.

A CONJUNCTION.

It is interesting to note that this affair of yesterday occurred on the first anniversary of the Gresham Street affair, when such a desperate struggle took place between the police and armed robbers in Wanchai, a struggle in which several of the police, European and native, lost their lives.

**BILLIARDS.**

**THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.**

At the Soldiers' Club at noon yesterday, Sergeant Major A. E. Hulse presided over a meeting to make the draw for the Challenge Cup presented some years ago, by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The tournament is to be run on knock-out lines, and the result of the draw was as follows:

88th Co. R.G.A. v. Royal Engineers.  
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C.  
Staff and Departments v. R.G.A. Sergeant Mess.  
Manchester Regt. v. 87th Co. R.G.A.

The tournament commences at 6 p.m. on Monday, and three games are to be played each evening. Teams consist of eight players. The team which has the largest aggregate in a match wins.

## BUILDING REGULATIONS.

## AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Leung Yan, owner of No. 170, Wellington Street, was summoned for not complying with the requirements of the Building Ordinance, in regard to the fourth storey of the building, which was ordered to be pulled down within fourteen days.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor stated that the case was brought under Section 206 of the Building Ordinance. Notice had been duly served on the defendant on August 1, 1918, as to the dangerous condition of the house. Previous to this reminders had been sent at various times. No. 170, Wellington Street, was one of a long row of very old houses which were considered dangerous by the P.W.D. It was not known how old they were or when they were built. They were originally three-storey buildings. The party wall of the ground floor of No. 170 was eight inches thick and those of the first and second storeys were four inches and nine inches respectively. Of course this would not be sufficient, even under the Building Ordinance of 1889, which required that the party walls of the ground, first and second floors should be 18 inches, 18 inches and 14 inches respectively. In 1894 plans were sent in by some architect asking for leave to put on an additional storey. Under the present Ordinance it was required that the party walls of the first, second, third, and fourth storeys should be 22 inches, 22 inches, 14 inches, and 14 inches respectively. Not content with putting a 14 inch wall, on an 8 inch wall, said Counsel, they added another 14 inch wall to the 9 inch wall, making the building dangerous. The owners of the adjoining houses, in accordance with the notice of the Building Authorities, were prepared to demolish their houses, but had not done so, as No. 170, if left without support, would fall. Counsel then referred to Section No. 100, and arguments were entered into as to which Section the defendant was charged under. Mr. Goldring submitted that if he was to be charged under Section 206, he did not see what Section 100 had to do with it.

Mr. W. T. Edwards, a Building Inspector, P.W.D., said he had 16 years' experience in building operations. He inspected No. 170, Wellington Street, and discovered that small cracks existed in the party wall of No. 170 and 172. The wall on the second floor was 9 inches thick, that of the third floor was 14 inches. Contrary to the requirements of the ordinance which stated the joists should be built on the wall, the joists of the third floor were simply stuck into the walls. The roof of the additional storey was made of cement and was therefore very heavy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said that he himself saw and passed the alterations to the building caused by the addition of the fourth storey, in accordance with the plan submitted by Mr. Weaver. With regard to the question of joists, he could not tell how long they would last.

Questioned by Mr. Longinotto, witness said he took everything in the plan submitted by Mr. Weaver to be correct and passed it. The plan eventually proved to be misleading, what he was actually a 9 inch wall was shown to be a 14 inch one, according to the scale. When the additional storey was put up no special examination of the walls was made. Owing to technical difficulties this would have been impossible.

Mr. A. E. Wright, executive engineer, said that under Section 206 of the Building Ordinance, he was instructed to deal with dangerous buildings. He found that the walls on the third storey were 9 inches thick. Over the rear portion of this storey there was a superstructure which made a fourth storey. The party walls of this which were 14 inches thick, and which stood flush on one side with the 9 inch walls, were in danger of caving in. Notices had been sent to eight of the adjoining houses, and five of them were ready to comply with the Department's demand, but had to suspend operations on account of the tardiness of No. 170 in carrying out the requirements of the notice. Witness was afraid that the walls of No. 170 would cave in and bring the other houses down with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said he did not think the house was immediately dangerous when its condition was first reported. No. 170 was not less dangerous than its neighbour, No. 172. The danger existed in the two houses in equal degrees. He did not think any other house in the Colony had a 14 inches wall on a nine inches wall. If he was shown one he would instantly condemn it. When Mr. Weaver's plan was passed in 1914, no special inspection of the walls was made. If No. 172 fell down, No. 170 would be in a more serious condition than it was at present.

Mr. Goldring said it was a great hardship and involved a great deal of expense to pull down the house after it had been passed by the Building Authorities. In view of the fact that the Government allowed the building to be put up, it was up to the Crown to pay the expense of the demolition. Messrs. Bossor and H. W. Bird, architects, were called by Mr. Goldring to give evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto they said as a general rule a 14 inch wall on a 9 inch one was dangerous, but in the present case, they were strong enough, being stiffened by the cement roof. Mr. Bird stated that it was not necessary to demolish the third and top storeys of No. 170. The removal of the superstructure on No. 172 would not endanger No. 170. He stated that if the party wall was dangerous, it would show signs of

cracking, but as a matter of fact it did not. He saw no reason why the top storey should be taken down. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Goldring said it was for his Worship to decide whether the party wall was in a dangerous condition. The house had stood for the last 40 years without mishap. Careful inspection of the party wall by Mr. Bird revealed no cracks, which would show that it was in a dangerous condition. The Building Authorities had admitted in their evidence that there was only a possibility of collapse. No. 170, being lower than the adjoining house, was in a less dangerous condition than its neighbours.

Mr. Leo Longinotto said that it was most extraordinary that the views of experts always differed on the same points. Leaving this aside, he asked his Worship to look at the building from a common sense point of view. A 14 inches wall on a 9 inches wall was obviously unsafe. Under the Ordinance, he would set his Worship for an order to demolish the fourth storey of the building within six weeks. The order was accordingly given.

## SIR HENRY MAY.

Here is the official record of the Hongkong service of Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., B.A., Trin. Coll., Dub. Born 14th March, 1860.

1881, Nov. 24—Cadet.

1883, Feb. 27—Arrived in Colony. Attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

1885—Passed final examination.

1886, April 17—Acting Assistant Registrar General.

1887, Jan. 19—Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

1887, July 18—On half-pay leave.

1888, Sept. 15—On leave without pay.

1889, Nov. 24—Resumed duty on return from leave.

1890, April 9—Acting Private Secretary in addition to appointment of Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

1891, Jan. 1—Assistant Colonial Secretary.

1892, March 22—Acting Colonial Treasurer.

1893, Oct. 11—Resumed duty as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

1893, Feb. 11—Captain Superintendent of Police.

1894, July 1—Captain Superintendent of Police and Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

1895, May 2—Member of Legislative Council.

1896, Aug. 25—On half-pay leave.

1897, Oct. 7—Resumed duty on return from leave.

1897, March 30—Captain Superintendent of Police and Superintendent, Fire Brigade, and Superintendent of Victoria Gaol.

1897, May 1—Member of Sanitary Board.

1897, Feb. 9 to Sept. 29—Acting Colonial Secretary.

1898, Jan. 6—On half-pay leave.

1898, April 23—Colonial Secretary.

1899, May 15—Assumed duty as Colonial Secretary. Member of Executive Council.

1903, Nov. to 1904, July 23—Officer Administering the Government.

1903, Dec. 5—On half-pay leave.

1904, Dec. 8—Resumed duty on return from leave.

1906, Dec. 15 to 1907, Jan. 24—Officer Administering the Government.

1907, April 20 to July 23—Officer Administering the Government.

1910, April 30 to Oct. 31—Officer Administering the Government.

1912, July 4—Appointed Governor.

1913—On leave.

1913—Resignation accepted.

HONGKONG POLICE  
RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jackson, C.B.E.

## SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon will draw their Service Rifles from Armory on either of the following dates:—

Friday, January 24. 5.15—5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, January 28. 5.00—5.45 p.m.

## ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks except patrolmen on duty will parade at Central Station on Tuesday, January 28 at 5.25 p.m. Uniform: Caps and Coats, Belts and Rifles. Inspectors will wear Swords and Belts.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS.

No practice will take place on Monday, January 27.

CANTON STEAMBOAT  
DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 14th February next the payment of a dividend of \$1 per share, with off book value of steamers and wharves the sum of \$40,000 and carry forward to new account \$35,693.05.

Mr. Leo Longinotto said that it was most extraordinary that the views of experts always differed on the same points. Leaving this aside, he asked his Worship to look at the building from a common sense point of view. A 14 inches wall on a 9 inches wall was obviously unsafe. Under the Ordinance, he would set his Worship for an order to demolish the fourth storey of the building within six weeks. The order was accordingly given.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## PARIS CONFERENCE.

## MOMENTOUS CLAIMS.

London, January 21.  
Momentous claims are to be raised at the Paris Conference by the British self-governing dominions in connection with the formation of the League of Nations. They will ask to be admitted to the League with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty so far as internal affairs are concerned shall be clearly recognized by the world, although the right of Britain to control their foreign relations is admitted. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa claim the right to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium and other smaller Powers.

## A BRITISH VIEW.

London, January 22.  
Regarding the Dominions' status in the council with regard to the League of Nations, it is understood that although they claim to be entitled to equal numerical consideration with the smaller European States, they favour representation in the same form and manner obtaining at the Paris Conference. They will be content if the British Empire can speak as one voice, and vote as a unit in the League. The present panel system is regarded as working satisfactorily, and it is confidently felt the Dominion representatives would always propose part, or even the whole, if necessary, of the Imperial delegation at the League when any question closely affecting the Overseas arises.

## INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

London, January 22.  
A full meeting of the Supreme Council heard the statement of M. Cavenisse mentioned yesterday. It is understood that M. Cavenisse was even more emphatic than M. Nolens, the French Ambassador at Petrograd, that intervention in Russia is necessary to check the regime of terrorism.

## SWISS CLAIMS.

The Swiss President has arrived to submit to the Conference Switzerland's claims to membership in the League of Nations, and to communication with the sea, etc.

## ESTHONIA.

London, January 21.  
Stockholm quotes an Estonian communiqué as follows: We and the Finnish battalion captured the town of Narva, with a large booty of guns, the divisional regimental staffs, and a great number of prisoners. M. Trotsky personally urged the enemy to resist. He subsequently fled.

## THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

London, Jan. 21.  
The Press Bureau at Paris says the Allied Supreme Council has approved the supply of relief, has approved the appointment of international commissions at Trieste, for countries accessible from the Adriatic, Bucharest, Constantinople, and Poland.

The council has requested Marshal Foch to take steps under the armistice to secure the transport through Dantzig of food-stuffs for Poland. Measures are also being taken for the provisioning of Finland, and ensuring that Germany observes her obligations to feed Russian war prisoners still in Germany.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Jan. 22.  
The Paris "Temps" considers that the Constantinople Straits must become international territory. It attaches great significance to the fact that the British general commanding the Allies' force has taken over the policing and sanitation of Constantinople. Owing to the disorder there, it submits that Constantinople must not be allowed to revert to its former state.

## NEW P.R.A.

London, Jan. 22.  
Sir Aston Webb has been elected president of the Royal Academy, Sir E. Poynter having resigned.

## FINLAND.

London, Jan. 22.  
An official Finnish telegram mentions that Finnish volunteers have been transported from Helsinki to Reval in British warships.

## COTTON AND RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14.  
Cotton is quoted 11/0 and rubbers 60/ to 55.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.  
The silver market is still quiet.  
London, Jan. 22.  
The silver market is steady.

## GROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when children's shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## UNION WATERBOAT COY., LTD.

The report of this Company for presentation to the shareholders on January 30 says—

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their Annual Report and Statement of the Company's Accounts made up to December 31, 1918. The net profits for the year ended 31 December, 1918, after allowing for Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, and including \$8,648.13 brought forward from last account amount to \$51,700.70.

The General Managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 13 per cent, which will absorb \$24,257.62 write off \$10,000.00 from the value of the Waterboats, \$300.00 from the value of Pipes and Staging, place \$9,000.00 to Special Repairs Account and carry forward a balance of \$7,643.03 to the new account.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Messrs. B. Mori, R. G. Shewan and A. H. Skelton have resigned and, Messrs. S. Yasuda, W. Adamson and A. E. Crappell have joined the Committee.

Auditor.—The Accounts under review have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.  
Share Capital: Authorized 50,000 shares of \$10 each \$500,000  
Issued—\$7,723 shares of \$10 each fully paid \$77,230.00  
Less return of capital of \$3 per share... \$83,169.00

Sundry Creditors... 5,733.63  
Unclaimed Dividends... 2,851.35  
Unclaimed Return of Capital... 606.00  
Special Repairs Account... 11,457.18  
Insurance Fund... 10,600.00  
Unused Launch Water Tickets... 197.00

Profit and Loss Account.  
Balance brought forward from last year \$8,648.13  
Add Profit for current year \$43,054.57

\$286,815.57

## ASSETS.

Waterboats as per last a/c \$123,339.92 Less amount written off 10,000.00. Less book value of No. 8 Waterboat sold 2,000.00 111,339.92

Pipes and Staging as per last account \$3,000.00 Less amount written off 3,000.00 0.00

Furniture... 248.00  
Stock of Hose, etc... 2,792.47  
Sundry Debtors... 3,914.12

Proportion of unexpired Licences... 78.37  
Shares and Debentures as per last a/c \$88,841.00 Less amount written off \$7,000.00 81,841.00

Market value as at 31st December, 1918 \$83,425.00

Hongkong Government's 6 per cent. War Loan 1916 30,000.00  
Hongkong Government Deposit 500.00  
Cash in Bank and in Hand 50,643.59

\$286,815.57

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918.

DEBIT.  
To Consulting Committee's Fees... \$500.00  
To Auditor's Fee... 200.00  
To Balance as per Balance Sheet... 43,054.57

\$43,754.57

## CREDIT.

By Profit on sale of No. 5 Waterboat... \$9,000.00  
By Interest... 2,231.57  
By Dividends on Shares... 4,809.76  
By Transfer Fees... 67.00

By Profit on Trading for the year... 27,643.14

\$43,754.57

## CHINESE PRESS CREDULITY.

A curious report has emanated from a Japanese news agency that the most fashionable talk at present in government circles in Japan is a proposal that Japan should "induce" all the Powers to regard everything concerning China as blank paper, which, interpreted by common-sense, would mean to restore China to her full freedom as in olden times and allow her to recast her international relations on an equitable basis. The Chinese Press Association in Shanghai appear to have taken this item of news very seriously. They have even taken the trouble to address a telegram to the Japanese Press in Tokyo, expressing their appreciation of the proposal emanating from Japan's special position in China in order to induce other Powers to surrender their privileges in this country too and to enable China to renew her international relations with a clean sheet. They recognize this as a step that will cement the friendship of the two nations and consolidate the peace of Eastern Asia, and so on.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

DEAR Sir.—Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to offer a few criticisms on the Lecture by Professor Warren on the Subject of Wireless Telegraphy at the Helms May Institute. First and foremost I respectfully say that I do not think Professor Warren is sufficiently advanced in the science to permit of the lecturing on the same. Headmistress that it is 12 years since he had any practical experience in Wireless Work, and let me say, in those days Wireless was in its infancy and therefore little practical work to be done, except that which was in the hands of experienced electrical engineers and noted scientists such as Marconi, Maxwell, Russell, Wallace Fleming, Preese, Slaby, Silvanus Thomson. The writer of this criticism who has had five and a half years practical experience, commencing in the year 1913 hopes that Professor Warren will not be offended with this criticism.

During the last ten years and especially during the great war, the science of Wireless has advanced in such a wonderful way, that one who forsook the practical side as far back as 1908 would not recognise Wireless Telegraphy as it is to-day. Necessity is the mother of invention, and once again the old adage has been proved. The war has shown the necessity of wireless and different and far more advanced wireless science to that of 1913.

Inventions were used to overcome the enemy's foul devices in respect of wireless during the war, they were found and tried in testing fires and found satisfactory. I think it was a great pity that Professor Warren did not enlighten the public as to these inventions. Was it through ignorance of the same?

However, here are some—Marconi Wireless Direction Finders, Marconi Interference Preventer, Marconi Directional Aerial System, Submarine Location System, Balanced Crystal System, Mercury Arc Rectifiers and Wireless Fog Horns. The lecturer went on to say that although the general public thought so, wireless telegraphy is not "Wonderful".

In fact he said that ordinary wire telegraphy was far more wonderful than Wireless. Space will not allow of my going deeply into such a comparison, but let me say that Wireless is considered as the eighth wonder of the world. I beg to differ on the remark that the results attained by Cable companies are superior to those of Wireless Companies. In the matter of speed, especially over long distances, Wireless Companies (to wit the Marconi Company) transmit and receive at a speed of 450 words a minute and experiments are now proceeding to increase that speed to 700 words per minute.

At the present time transmission takes place across the Atlantic Ocean between three stations on the one side and three corresponding stations on the other side at a uniform speed of 450 words a minute! Wireless in the long run is cheaper and this fact is proved by the rates of transmission which have been in vogue in some years now, where the Wireless rate is 30 per cent. cheaper than that of the cable. To Wireless Engineers and Wireless Operators, who were present at the lecture, the presentation by the lecturer of such an elementary view of Wireless was considered very poor. Explanations of the most vital parts were left out and too much emphasis laid on the ordinary physical and Electro magnetic side which is taught to the ordinary scholar. The apparatus used for the demonstration purposes was very crude; and one has to laugh at the idea of a coherer being passed around the audience for inspection, together with a crystal rectifier, as Wireless Telegraph receivers.

The coherer was discarded years and years ago and the crystal has given place to the valve receiver. No explanation of the latter, in fact no mention of the same was made, yet the valve is probably the most sensitive receiver in use at the present time.

Navigating craft at sea by Wireless has been experimentally proved impossible except for very short distances and only so when the objective is in sight of the Power Station.

Yours truly,

F. W. J. RETZOLD.

## TO NEUTRALIZE SCHELDT.

One of the questions Belgium will bring up at the peace conference will be that of the neutralization of the mouth of the River Scheldt.

The Scheldt, of which Antwerp is the principal port, empties into the North Sea on Dutch soil, and while Holland and Belgium have had amicable agreements as to its use for commercial purposes, Belgium has never ceased to feel that the southern bank of the river, at least, should be Belgian soil.

This question, however, will not be gone into. All Belgium will ask is that the mouth of the Scheldt be declared neutral water.

The Scheldt has been filled in by silt since the beginning of the war and is now useless for shipping until it has been dredged. But Belgium cannot begin dredging operations without consent of the Dutch government.

## SHORTAGE OF COTTON.

Prosperity and plenty of work face the southern cotton growers and the northern and western cotton mills. There is a great shortage of cotton in the world to-day. America has the only supply. The government has taken charge and, practically, forbidden speculation.

Cotton is one of the foundations of American prosperity. The ten southern states, comprising the cotton belt, produced last season cotton valued at nearly \$1,500,000,000, and for the four seasons since the war commenced the total value of the south's chief crop amounted to about \$4,360,000,000. This crop actually gives employment to about 4,000,000 persons in the United States annually. Of these, some 200,000 are employed in growing the plant; another million pick the crop; and 800,000 are employed in the cotton mills. The balance are employed in the gins, the cottonseed and cotton oil plants.

Cotton on hand to-day cannot meet the world demand. Summed up, there were 1,000,000 bales carried over in the hands of cotton planters and establishments from the 1916-17 crop. This season's yield was about 13,000,000 bales, making a total in this country at this time of 17,000,000 bales. In 1916-17 the world's consumption of cotton was 14,250,000 bales, exclusive of the Teutonic allies. In peace times Germany and Austria alone took 3,000,000 bales of American cotton.

They will be in the market for at least 1,000,000 bales for immediate delivery. Of course, food takes precedence, but cotton is an actual necessity to the peoples of the former Teutonic alliance; they must have clothes as we need food. Consumption of cotton in the United States in 1919 will probably be about 7,500,000 bales. Britain has only 100,000 bales on hand, far below the danger margin. The safety margin in Britain is somewhere around 500,000 bales. In normal times British will take 3,500,000 bales of cotton from us per annum. France also has little or no cotton and she takes about 1,000,000 bales a year from us.

It is thus easy to see that our current crop and surplus will probably be disposed of before the coming season's crop is picked. Cotton is planted in April and is harvested from August to November.

The certainty of great demand with short supply induced a tremendous speculation on the cotton exchange, and necessitated the government stepping in, making practically certain the "national" cotton to the countries of the world.

## SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

According to the official figures of the Department of Mines and Industries, the total diamond production of South Africa for the first six months of 1918 amounted to 1,410,836 carats, valued at G. \$19,088,092. Of the total output, 1,395,596 carats were sold for \$18,162,423.

The Transvaal produced 448,411 carats, of which 412,000 carats were from the Pretoria district and 33,499 from river diggings. The Cape Province was, however, the largest producing area, with 847,538 carats, while the Orange Free State was responsible for 116,887 carats.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

## MONDAY,

January 27, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at the Royal Naval Yard Police Quarters (Top Floor), Queen's Road,

The Whole of the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising—  
Finely carved Blackwood Cabinet, Massive Blackwood "Curtis" Cabinet (glass doors), Blackwood tables, Upholstered stool, &c., &c.

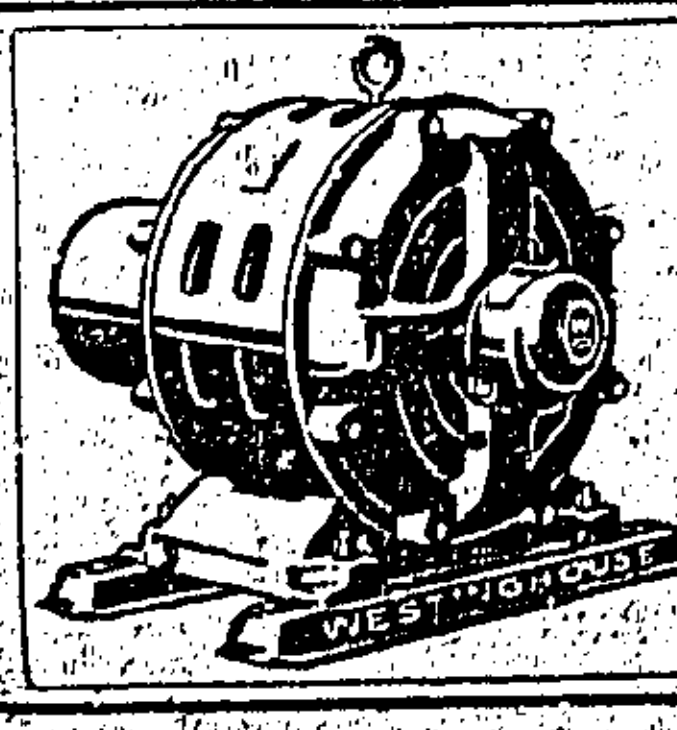
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, 1 large upholstered Cozy Corner, Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Service, E.P. Claret jug, Toast rack, Salad Bowls and Spirit Kettle, Glassware and Crockery, large Tintin and Indian carpets (as new), Lace Curtains, Pictures and Engravings (including 1 set of 6 Hongkong views), Wardrobe, Dressing table, Washstand, etc., and a few lots of good Chinese Porcelains, Bronzes and Brasses.

Also  
One Singer's Cabinet SEWING MACHINE.  
On view from 26th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



## MOTORS

at present in Stock.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Tel. 114.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Chimneys, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underframes of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street, on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY, Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of Jan. 1919.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

## THE Steamship "SIBERIA MARU."

The above-named Steamer with "KOREA MARU" cargo having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on January 27, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on January 31, 1919, at 5 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on February 3, 1919, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if filed after February 5, 1919.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, January 23, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

## TUESDAY,

January 28, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road; Corner of Ice House Street, One Winchester Repeating Rifle and appliances for making ammunition for same.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

## CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NOTICES.

## Lane, Crawford &amp; Co.

GLOVES  
DENTS HANDMADE GLOVES  
ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE.

WE HAVE A NICE SELECTION  
FOR LADIES AND  
GENTLEMEN  
SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

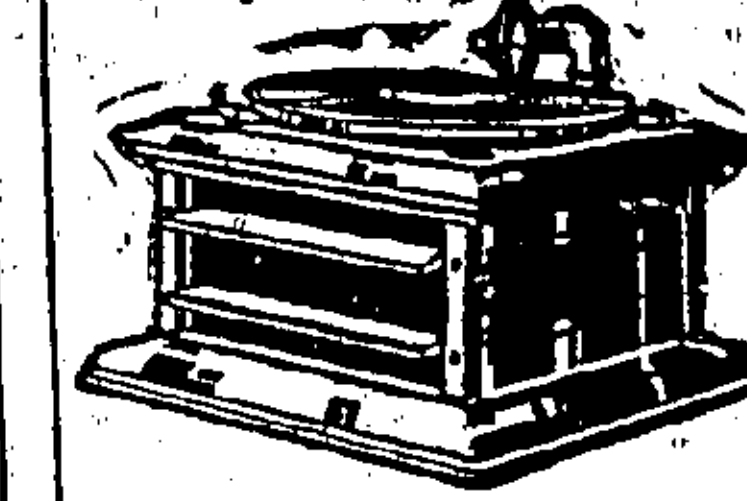
SPECIAL VALUE  
MEN'S BEAVER MOTOR  
GAUNTLETS  
LINED WOOL - - - \$7.50 per pair.

## Lane, Crawford &amp; Co.

Telephone 1741.

COLUMBIA  
GRAFONOLAS  
AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD  
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC,  
SONG AND DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC  
COY., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1322.

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,  
EAU DE COLOGNE,  
TOILET SOAPS,  
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 000.

REMINGTON, MONARCH  
AND SMITH PREMIER  
TYPEWRITERS

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED  
MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON:  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## Old Tom Gin

## PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE  
DUTY PAID - - - \$35

SOLE AGENTS:-

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. No. 125.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

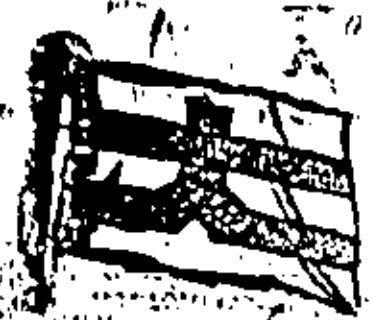
S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	26th March	13th April	22nd May
"NELLOR"		30th April	10th May

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	12th January at Noon	29th January

SHANGHAI, MOU, KOBE Etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DUNERA"	23rd January	(to Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, M. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
INDUS MARU	Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon.
Buenos Aires, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, SUMATRA MARU	Monday, 23rd Feb. at Noon.
DURBAN & SAFE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.	
BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	
KENNON MARU	Monday, 27th Jan., at 10 a.m.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	
CUNAM MARU	Saturday, 1st Feb. at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.	
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
AFRICA MARU	Tuesday, 25th Feb. at 3 p.m.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY	
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
SOSHU MARU	Thursday, 30th Jan. at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
KALIO MARU	Sunday, 24th Jan. at 10 a.m.
JOSHIN MARU	Monday, 27th Jan. at 9 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Tel. No. 744 & 745.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

## FOR VANCOUVER &amp; SEATTLE.

S.S. ORIDONO MARU..... On or about 25th January.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.	
BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.
For JAPAN.	
BANRI MARU	on or about 15th Feb.
BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 28th Mar.

For Freight of Passage apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LOKSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWANSANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LOKSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWANSANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the ss. "Ewaldang" and "Yikim" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The ss. "Van Wierwijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Onghoo.

Under Siam Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK &amp; SON, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. Outer Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON E.C.

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Free particulars from—

Agents: BRADLEY &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIKUN — Capt. A. E. Hodgins — SUNDAY, 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For FREIGHT AND PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAURIE &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING" March 27th, 1918. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 27th January.

TENYO MARU 22,000 12th February.

KOREA MARU 20,000 18th Feb. from Kobe

SHINYO MARU 22,000 5th March.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

THE Steamship

## "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal

about the middle of February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

General Agents.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

S.S. "KALOMO" FOR LONDON..... Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to KISS &amp; Co., Canton. General Agents.

## SHIPPING.

## MORE PACIFIC SHIPS.

Relief to American shippers will be given by installing Government ships in the service from United States ports—Hawaii, the Orient, Australia, South America and other places in the near future.

The operating bureau of the Shipping Board is now working upon the problem of placing the ships to the best possible advantage, and these vessels are expected to be released in the near future.

The Shipping Board is especially considering the first aid that must be rendered to the shipping between the U.S. and Australia, and the Government is not forgetting the needs of the passenger service of the Pacific.

## THE SARAWAK YACHT.

The Rajah of Sarawak's steam yacht, now in Singapore, was lent by the Rajah to the Admiralty for war service and also sailed for Singapore on October 2, 1917.

After having been armed and fitted with wireless telegraphy and searchlights, the vessel was handed over to the Indian Government. During the past sixteen months the "Zahara" has been commissioned under the British Ensign and is said to have been on patrol duty in the Bay of Bengal where her speed would admirably fit her for such duty.

That her services were appreciated is sufficiently conveyed by the following excerpt from a telegram just received by the Rajah:—

"In returning the 'Zahara,' which is now no longer required, the Government of India desire to express to Your Highness their great appreciation of the valuable services the vessel has rendered."

## BERTHS FOR HOME.

The "Singapore Free Press" of January 14 said: We have already some time ago expressed the idea that regular shipping communication between the Far East and other parts of the world would be established sooner than many people thought. Thus the first P. &amp; O. direct steamer "Nore" has already arrived here, out-distancing the mail which left three days previously via India.

Home-bound vessels are being listed in considerable numbers and we hear that at least ten steamers are down to leave homeward bound during February, some from the Pacific, some on the homeward run from Europe. The immediate result of the abundant cargo space available is reflected in the London produce market, which is reported to be falling, an indication that the stocks of raw material accumulating on here will in the near future be transferred to London, to our relief and also to the advantage of manufacturers at home, if at the cost of lower prices.

A Ceylon paper had a wise from London that the end of January might be expected to see the "ninety to a hundred thousand tons of rubber stored in Singapore" (where was it concealed?) all on the way home. A ship left here the other day, having replaced her intended cargo of flour and with two thousand tons of rubber. It may not be altogether advantageous to have this slump of produce in London, all at once, but at all events, that is the prospect of the near future. It will likely be the same with passenger accommodation.

We hear that the Blue Funnel "Pyrus," which has been engaged in transport work and therefore would accommodate a large number of passengers, is coming to China with repatriated war labourers, now that French labour is becoming increasingly available to take their place. Such a vessel on the return voyage would do much to relieve the congestion of the homeward bound. The advice of one who knows as that all who are thinking of going home this spring should be prepared to go at a week's notice, and the authority believes there will be many passages available. Indeed it is reported that two vessels have recently sailed from Singapore with empty berths. We may be sure that ship-owners, when the cargo congestion is relieved, will not object to looking thirty, forty or more passengers at 250 apiece, so that the prospect of getting away does not look so gloomy as anxious travellers have imagined.



## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	2nd Feb. 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar. 1919	13th April	12nd April
NELLONE	26th Mar. 1919	30th April	10th May

## BOMBAY via STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	12th January at 10 a.m.	29th January

## TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due
DUNERA	23th January	(to Shanghai only)

Tickets: Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.  
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yasuda Maru, 12,600 tons FRI, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, 13,760 tons SAT, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Shikita Maru, 8,750 tons THURS, 23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons MON, 27th Jan. at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Tamba Maru, 12,610 tons FRI, 24th Jan. at Noon.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	Mishima Maru, 14,950 tons MON, 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons MON, 3rd Feb. at 11 a.m.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons WED, 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
	Taiwan Maru, 7,000 tons SUNDAY, 26th Jan.	
	Shinshiku Maru, 7,000 tons TUESDAY, 28th Jan.	
	Keifuku Maru, 7,000 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji Wireless Telegraphy.

## HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, &amp; Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

## Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound  
For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
S. YASUDA, Manager

Tel. home 212 &amp; 223.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON WORKERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyard: Shun-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG-PING-WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1919

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	NO. OF DEPARTURES.
Liverpool via Suez, Penang & Cebu &c.	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan. at Noon.
Liverpool via Suez, Penang & Cebu &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th Feb. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Siberia Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tamba Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Paifia Mail S.S. Co.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 29th Jan. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Grohus	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 1st Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon	Yokohama Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Mar. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Feb. at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kama Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Barri Maru	Yokohama Kisen Kaisha	On 7th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Taiyang	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yingchow	Radcliffe & Matheson	On 27th Jan. at 5 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Sinkiang	Radcliffe & Matheson	On 27th Jan. at 5 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Inaba Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Jan. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kosoku Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kaiko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Haitan	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th Jan. at 10 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yuenang	Radcliffe & Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Doraco Maru	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kalomo	The Bank Line Limited	About 25th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nenkon Maru	Radcliffe & Matheson	On 27th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nwasang	Radcliffe & Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb. at 10 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinchioku Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Taiwan Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 23rd Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.			On 26th Jan.



## SUMMARY COURT.

## REPAIRS TO A HOUSE.

Before Mr. Justice Comper in the Supreme Court yesterday, the hearing was concluded in the case in which Obao Hang To administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Chee Yung San, a contractor, sued Mr. J. M. Gutierrez of No. 1 Mosque Street claiming \$397.30 for work done.

Mr. F. M. Gutierrez giving evidence said he was one of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Rufino Gutierrez. The house No. 1 Mosque Street was part of the estate and was occupied by the defendant. A new roof was necessary and the work was done by the plaintiff under the tender before the Court. Witness said the painting and whitewashing of the house was not part of the contract with the plaintiff. The witness also spoke of his refusal to pay for the extra work ordered by the defendant.

By Mr. Lewis:—The plaintiff came to him and asked him to pay for the extra work. This was when he came to collect the first instalment of the money due under the contract. Witness asked the contractor if he had a certificate from Mr. Denison and was told that the extra work was ordered by the defendant.

By Mr. d'Almeida:—The defendant did not tell him that he had ordered the work to be done. Witness did not know of it until the contractor applied to him for payment.

This closed the case for the plaintiff. The defendant in the witness box said he paid a rent of \$50 per month. He sub-let the whole of the ground floor of the house. In January last year, certain work was carried out in the house by the plaintiff and witness contracted with him to paint the woodwork at his cost. The plaintiff asked a sum of \$87 for the work but after much bargaining, agreed to accept \$45. Witness gave no orders for the plaintiff to renew the wooden ceilings of the four rooms, neither did he order the painting of the verandah ceiling and the colouring of the walls of the ground floor. While work was being carried on in connection with the new roof, the whole of the ceiling of the dining room collapsed. The beams had been taken away and the only support was from the beams of the adjoining rooms. He was a beneficiary of the estate.

By Mr. d'Almeida: No damage was done to the furniture when the ceiling collapsed. He had given no orders to the plaintiff except for the painting of the doors. Witness did not see the bill, the plaintiff had never applied to him for payment. Witness did not refer the plaintiff to the executors nor did he intimate that the work appertained to the estate.

Mrs. F. L. Gutierrez, wife of the defendant, said she received a bill for \$37.50, and told her husband about it. Three months later, the plaintiff presented another bill for over \$390. She asked for an explanation and the contractor said he had gone to one of the executors but payment had been refused. The witness told the contractor that she would not pay a cent more than the sum agreed upon, \$87, reduced to \$45. The contractor went away then and did not call again.

In reply to Mr. d'Almeida, witness said her husband did not give orders for any work except the painting of the doors. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$167.50.

## HISTORY IN THE LAW COURTS.

Some interesting litigation arising out of a claim dating back to the seventeenth century is now engaging the attention of the Osaka Court. It seems, says the "Japan Chronicle," that a wealthy man named Ichioke. Yozemon in the eleventh year of Genna (1608) obtained the permission of the authorities to undertake reclamation work on an extensive tract of reedy swamp at a place then called Eshura, Settsu province, in connection of paying a certain amount of money to the Bakufu authorities. The work was completed in three years, and with the permission of the authorities the place was named Ichioke Reclaimed Land after the name of the owner. This now constitutes Ichioke cho, Nishiku, Osaka.

In the years that have elapsed the fortunes of the Ichioke family have been gradually on the wane. In 1750 the then head of the family borrowed money from the authorities, the forbears of the present Baron Komito, on the security of a certain portion of the reclaimed land, and in order to repay this debt the Ichioke borrowed money from a man named Wana Kyuzemaru. It is alleged that as the result of the failure of the Ichioke to discharge their debt, this man appropriated to himself not only that part of the land pledged as security but also the whole of the remainder of the land.

The descendant of the Ichioke family, a man named Ichioke Motojiko, employed by a bank in Kuwana, near Nagoya, has now lodged a claim in the Osaka Court against the descendant of the Wada family, a wealthy man in Osaka, the Ichioke Land Company and others concerned, demanding the restitution of the land in question. It may be added that the above particulars are from the expert statement of the plaintiff, and the other side of the story remains to be heard.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

## Yammuti Government School.

The annual prize distribution occurred this morning at Yammuti Government School. Mr. G. F. Nightingale, the headmaster of the school, presided. The distribution was done by Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education who said that it was almost 18 years ago that he first visited the Yammuti Government School, and that he could now see a great many differences, all of which were for the better. On that first occasion, the school was held in a flat on the main street, and, after climbing three or four flights of stairs, he reached a dirty room in which were some 30 or 40 grubby little boys. The master at that time was Mr. Ng Tung Chan, who was one of the most senior and best masters of the department. Mr. Irving went to go to say that it was some four or five years after this that the first half of the school was built, and that the second story was added many years later, and then an English master was put in charge. Mr. Irving then came on to the time when Mr. Crook was appointed, he being succeeded by Mr. Nightingale, the present headmaster. He also mentioned the name of Mrs. Alexander as being largely instrumental in the success of the school. As for the boys themselves, he observed that they were much smarter in appearance than before. He then spoke of the great progress made by the school in sports, and congratulated the members on the support which they had given this branch of activity. He regretted that their football ground was in such a lamentable condition, but if the headmaster would make representations through the usual channels to the proper quarters he would see if something could be done.

Following Mr. Irving's address, Inspector Gerrard of Yammuti arose and approved of Mr. Irving's words, and stated that he would give a special prize to the school champion next year.

## HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Mr. Irving, Ladies, Gentlemen and boys. I came here as Headmaster on October 25, 1918, succeeding Mr. Crook, transferred, as second master, to Queen's College.

The maximum enrolment during the year ended 31st December 1918 was 295, 15 less than the previous year. The average daily attendance was 278, a decrease of 7. The daily attendance was good, but it would have been better if some of the boys had not taken occasional days off for very trifling ailments.

There were three losses on the staff. Mr. Lo Kai Yin lost his life in the terrible disaster at the Race course, Mr. Lo Pak young died during the Summer holidays and Mr. Ling Tang left us at the end of the year.

The introduction of mistresses on the staff has proved a great success. The improvement made in Composition, Reading and Colloquial during the latter half of the year was very marked, especially in the lower classes, and this very noticeable result was chiefly due to Mrs. Alexander to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks. Another result, no less important, due to the presence of mistresses, is that there is decided improvement in the manners of the boys.

We have now a school library—very small at present—and every morning from 20 to 30 boys may be seen exchanging books. This is a very valuable adjunct to the school and it is very gratifying to see so many boys availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them of becoming acquainted with English and Chinese literature. A large book-case has been bought and it is our ambition to see its shelves filled with useful and instructive works. To the Secretary, Mr. Ho Yan-tak, and the librarian, Wong Kwok-ki, the Head Prefect, our thanks are due for the trouble they have taken in cataloguing and numbering the books.

A large quantity of illustrated war literature was distributed to the boys each month.

Discipline has been very good. Prefects have been appointed—an innovation which has already had good results. Prefects form a necessary connecting link between the staff and the boys. Their influence is already being felt. The example set by them in general behaviour and the interest shown by them in everything affecting the life of the school, are producing a very healthy tone.

The health of the school has been very good, what ailments there were being of a very slight character. The results of the annual examination held in July were very good on the whole.

The weak subject in the Remove classes, 4 and 5 and in class 8 was Arithmetic, and this year, special efforts are being made to raise the standard of this very necessary subject.

The English of the Remove Classes and of the Lower Classes except 8b and 8c was satisfactory. During the last four months of the year a new reader, "War stories" was read in classes 4 and 5 and at an examination held in December, all the boys of classes 4 and 5 passed, this result showing that the book had been carefully read.

The drawing of Natural Objects has been encouraged and we have discovered a great deal of talent, as shown by the drawings exhibited on the walls of the different classrooms.

In November class 4 and a part of class 5 were examined in Chinese Composition, and the papers were sent to Mr. Siung Hok Pang, the Senior Vernacular Master at Queen's College, who reports as follows:—

"On the whole the work is very satisfactory, the marks awarded being equal to those for the hardest papers

set at Queen's College. The failures are perhaps due to carelessness, because they do not stick to the subject on which they write. These failures also prove that the Vernacular work done in this school is good.

1918 was a record year in the Athletic life of the School. At the Hongkong District Schools Sports held at Happy Valley in December, we won the Championship, and now hold the Championship Shield presented by Sir Ellis Kadoorie. We also won the cup presented by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the winners of the Senior Team Race. Lui Tok Kai (Class 4) our Volley Ball Captain, was awarded a Special Prize. We are all proud of our success, the first great success this school has gained.

Football was regularly played, and the team reached the Semi-final of the Hongkong School Junior League. I am sorry to say that our football ground has become a public common, the fence that was erected around it having been stolen.

There were weekly swimming excursions during the summer months which were much enjoyed.

All classes have physical drill every week.

All the members of the Staff have given valuable assistance in the organization of the different branches of Sport. Mr. Lam Pak-to has charge of Football and Messrs. Sung On-wing and Lo Ching-kin of Volley-ball. Our thanks are specially due to our energetic and capable Sportsmaster, Mr. Lam Pak-to, the Secretary, Mr. Tang Lai-sang, and the Treasurer, Mr. Pui Sik-ling. This year we have started a Chinese Musical Society, and now have two bands, the instruments being purchased with funds subscribed by the members of the society.

The whole of the organization is in the hands of Mr. Ho Yan-tak, the Senior Master.

The thanks of the school are due to Dr. Wong of the Kwong Wah Hospital and to those in charge of the Public Dispensary, for their ready attention to all cases of sickness, which, as I said before, were of a very slight character.

In conclusion, I should like to pay a tribute to the energy, enthusiasm and conscientious work of all the staff, and to thank you, Sir, for your kindness in coming here to present the prizes.

## PRIZE LIST.

Class 4.—1, Lai King-yat, 2, Kwun Fat (Free Scholarship to Queen's College), 3, Lau Chi-chung (Half Free Scholarship to Queen's College).

Class 3.—1, Lo Kwong-in (Free Scholarship), 2, Wong Kwok-ki, 3, Chan Wan-sing.

Class 2.—1, Lau Chui (Free Scholarship), 2, Sim Shek-yang, 3, Chan Yik-king.

Class 1b.—1, Ip Hai-lan, 2, Mak Tung-choi, 3, Chan Kam-tung.

Class 7a.—1, Lau Chan-lun (Free Scholarship), 2, Wong Po-lam, 3, Wong Sing.

Class 7b.—1, Li Tak-pi, 2, Wong Mau-cheung, 3, To Si-fan.

Class 8a.—1, Lau Yung-sing (Free Scholarship), 2, Ma Chiu-shung, 3, Chan Chiu-sheng.

Class 8b.—1, Lo Ju-hon, 2, Wong Man-fai, 3, Chung Kwai-hin.

Class 8c.—1, Chan Ching-lup, 2, Pau Tai-hong, 3, Li Man-hin.

## VERNAICULAR PRIZES.

Class 4.—1, Lai King-yat, 2, Chau Lan.

Class 5.—1, Wong Kwok-ki, 2, Ng Wing-kwai.

Class 6a.—1, Lau Chiu, 2, Wen Siang.

Class 6b.—1, Leung Ting-kau, 2, Mak Tung-choi.

Class 7a.—1, Lau Chan-lun, 2, Leung Tiung-pun.

Class 7b.—1, Yung Fat-tong, 2, To Shi-fan.

Class 8a.—1, Lau Yung-sing, 2, Ma Chiu-sheng.

Class 8b.—1, Lau Hing-ai, 2, Leung Tung-long.

Class 8c.—1, Li Man-hin, 2, Tse Sheng-lun.

1,000 MINESWEEPERS LOST.

Kipling's "Trawlers" is recalled by Dr. Macnamara's tributes, in the House of Commons recently, to the work of the giant minesweepers during the war.

Mr. Tyson Wils (for Mr. Will Thorne) had asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he was aware that the Hun minesweepers had been "accounted for" 3,000 enemy min during the war, and that the Hun authorities had supplied 800 trawlers and 10,000 men to the minesweeping services; and if the Government intended to give any recognition of the men working on the trawlers.

Dr. Macnamara replied: I am very glad my hon. friend has put this question. (Cheers.) His description of the contribution of the fishing fleet of the Humber to the safety of the realm does not overtake the fact—(cheers)—and the Humber and Country will be fully prepared to hear that the other coast has been a record of devoted and gallant services of an equally splendid character. (Cheers.)

That they have made very heavy sacrifices in the discharge of their extremely arduous and dangerous task is evidenced by the fact that over 1,000 trawlers and men have lost their lives, in miscellaneous while minesweeping. The gracious words in which the King expressed appreciation of the minesweepers found an echo in the hearts of all. (Cheers.)

It will be the duty and privilege of the Admiralty to consider in due course the appropriate form in which to recognize the valuable services of these men. (Cheers.)

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 22, 1919. 2.30 p.m.—Pressure has dropped slightly, to moderately overcast, and decreased considerably in the vicinity of Shanghai, the anticyclone having moved eastward to south Japan; slight moderate decreases are general elsewhere. The moon will be interrupted by the north of Poodow, but will continue to blow freely over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches. Total since January 1, 0.38 inches, against an average of 0.50 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 24, 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Fuzhou Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Haicou: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 23, 1919. a.m.

Station: Hongkong.

Barometer at Sea Level: 30.13.

Temperature: 61.

Humidity: 75.

Direction: S.W.

Force: 4.

Weather: Partly cloudy.

Visibility: 10.

Clouds: 2-4.

Wind: S.W. 4.

Barometer at Sea Level: 30.13.

Temperature: 61.

Humidity: 75.

Direction: S.W.

Force: 4.

Weather: Partly cloudy.

Visibility: 10.

Clouds: 2-4.

Wind: S.W. 4.

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Barometer at Sea Level: 30.13.

Temperature: 61.

Humidity: 75.

Direction: S.W.

## CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO. TO RESUME CANTON RUN.

To-day's "Canton Times" says: The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company of Shanghai will resume its service to Canton. According to Chen Li To, local manager, when seen, he stated that the S. S. "Kwan Tai" is expected to arrive at Canton next Saturday, to be followed later by the S. S. "Kwang Lee".

The Customs officials Government has promised the company proper protection. It may be recalled that a year ago, the commanders of the Yunnan troops in Canton, led by Fang Sheng-tao, commander of one of the company's ships for transporting men and munitions to Swatow, and to avoid a similar occurrence, the company suspended the despatching of ships here. Moreover, by running them to other ports, it was more profitable before the end of the war. It is hoped the coming of S. S. "Kwang Lee" may also bring a cargo of rice and general cargo.

The S. S. "Kwang Lee" formerly running between Canton and Macao, left here recently for repairs in Shanghai, and will not return to Canton. She will be placed by the company on the Ichang-Hankow run on the Yangtze.

SOOCHOW LIGHTING AND JAPANESE.

Several weeks ago the Soochow electric light company is alleged to have sold out to Japanese. The electric light people daily deny this; and the members of the Chamber of Commerce emphatically affirm that it is true. Not only were all the business men of the city up in arms, but everyone else, whether or not they were using electricity. Everyone said that they would not object to a British or an American company buying the electric plant, but a Japanese company—never!

The Chamber of Commerce has organized a new lighting company; an out-and-out Chinese company, and if the Japanese try to take over the present plant, the new Chinese company will open up business as soon as possible. Everyone vows that he will return to old lighting rather than use Japanese electricity.

The present light company is giving very poor service. The voltage is supposed to be 220, but for several years it has been 200 and under. Two years ago the voltages on all the circuits ran from 160 to 180, but during the past year the voltages of some circuits have been as low as 4, and some as high as 140, but most circuits had a voltage of about 160. The voltage on the street lighting is about 50, and the lamps are the original 30 volts, having been in use some five years, and in addition the lamps and reflectors are covered with five years of dust and cobwebs. It would not take an electrical engineer to guess at the amount of light produced.

Cap'n Emory Rice, the master of the "Mongolia," the first American shipper to sink a German submarine and one of the most noted skippers in the Pacific, is dead of pneumonia, says a New York telegram of January 5.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Marine Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 21 to 30, 1919.

High Water.

Low Water.

Time.

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## HONGKONG AND INFLUENZA.

According to a statement in the Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Hongkong must bear the stigma of being the starting point of the influenza scourge.

The writer, who signs himself, "J.C.," says that in December, 1888, he read a paper before the Hongkong Medical Society, in which he gave a description of an ailment, with which he was not familiar, and asked the members to name the ailment. The matter fell into abeyance, as these present did not recognise that the ailment was anything out of the way or worthy of notice. The writer sent the paper to the British "Medical Journal," in which it appeared in 1891 under the title of "The First recorded Cases of Influenza in the Modern Epidemic." It will be remembered that the epidemic spread round the world, starting from China, and when it reached Siberia, and thence to Russia in Europe, it was styled "Chinese influenza." When it appeared in Western Europe it was called "Russian influenza." It was further brought to the Eastern coast of America by British ships, and after travelling across America it reached Japan, where it was called "American influenza."

From Japan it reached China again, and started a second, a third, and a fourth time round the world, following the pathway from East to West fairly systematically.

In the well-known Australian writer's account of the epidemic he focuses the starting-point in Hongkong, and in the map given the pathway shows this definitely. Curiously enough, neither the members of the military nor of the civil medical services in Hongkong would have it that the disease mentioned by "J.C." was influenza. So per-

sonally was this adhered to that a member of the Civil Medical Staff wrote to the "British Medical Journal" saying that the writer's account was "nonsense," and in the official records of the military and civil services it was specially notified during 1889-91 that no influenza was present in Hongkong, which "officially" remained the only spot of the globe, in fact, where influenza was unknown. In the birthplace of the disease it was "officially" denied to prevail. The disease, like a prophet without honour, had no recognition in its own country. Doubtless some of the residents of Hongkong will like to investigate the subject with a view to securing evidence repudiating the doubtful honour thus thrust upon the Colony. Influenza, however, is now so generally prevalent both in the East and the West that it is of interest to probe any data which may throw light on its birthplace or origin.

Cap'n Emory Rice, the master of the "Mongolia," the first American shipper to sink a German submarine and one of the most noted skippers in the Pacific, is dead of pneumonia, says a New York telegram of January 5.

THE KAISER'S MENU.

The "Tegeblatt" of Berlin and not any







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## PARIS CONFERENCE.

## RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

Paris, January 20th.

The Times states that President Wilson, the Premier and the Foreign Ministers of the Five Great Powers, will discuss the Russian problem tomorrow. Hitherto, these alone participated in the Conference, except at yesterday's plenary sitting.

## NEWFOUNDLAND REPRESENTED.

London, January 21st.

The Times correspondent at Paris telegraphing yesterday, states that in order to ensure direct Dominion Representation at the Peace Conference in all discussions where the five big Powers participate the British Government has decided to allocate the fifth seat to a Dominions' separate representation. The Dominions will be represented by two delegates, when their special interests are concerned and at the sitting of the full Conference.

It is evident through this allocation of the fifth seat that New Zealand, who failed to secure the status of the big Dominions, will get her share of direct representation. At the opening Conference Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Premier of New Zealand, occupied the fifth place in the British Delegation.

## HAWAII OPINIONS.

London, January 20th.

A Hawaii message states:—

The next meeting of the Peace Conference is expected to be held tomorrow, the League of Nations being the first question on the agenda.

The business-like manner in which the delegates got to work under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau has created a good impression, and is a good augury for the future.

The Conference desires to show the world's democracies the earnestness of their endeavour, to fashion a plan for ensuring the future peace of the world, which is necessary before they determine the future of Russia.

A report, dealing with the criminal responsibility of the Kaiser, has been prepared by two prominent French delegates. It amounts to a plan for his extradition.

## ARAB ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, January 20th.

A Havas message says:— Emir Faisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, a Delegate to the Conference and has expressed in the newspapers the aspirations of the Arabs to re-establish their kingdom, its science, literature, and philosophy.

## NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Bale, January 21st.

The following are some of the chief points of the draft of the new German Constitution which has been officially issued from Berlin. The Empire comprises the present States and those seeking admission on a basis of self-determination. Foreign affairs, commerce, and exchanges, labour and land legislation, and aviation are included among Imperial matters. All Germans will have the same rights before the law. Privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed are abolished.

## LUXEMBURG.

Luxemburg, January 20th.

The Grand Duchess has issued a proclamation declaring that the country's international relations must be based on cordial friendship with the Allies.

## GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Amsterdam, January 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the election results in the districts of Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern were as follows:—Central Party, four seats; Bourgeois and Peasants' League two; Democratic Party, four; Social Democrats, two; Independents, one. Eighty-seven per cent of the electorate voted.

## LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

London, January 20th.

The engineering and shipyard workers the Clyde have decided to strike on Friday 27th for an eight-hour day, forty weeks, without reduction of the rate.

The South Wales Coal-owners' Association protests that the Miners' Federation and for a 30 per cent advance on wages will make the price of coal prohibitive.

## A WAVE OF UNREST.

London, January 21st.

A wave of labour unrest is at present sweeping over the country, involving miners, engineers, boilermakers and many other trades.

The concession of a forty-seven hour week to the engineering trade is being met with much friction, and 150,000 men in London alone are striking.

An complaint of the stoppage of a number of recognised privileges including East and tea intervals and the few they grace in arriving at work.

Members of the unions concerned in the London District employers on Friday 10th and declared that the strike was well in hand.

The other hand the men threaten a real strike if no satisfaction is given.

Thousands of shipbuilding engineers in various parts of the country, involved in a "breakfast strike" in South Wales the steel-workers several hundreds of engineers of allied trades at Lowestoft struck today.

## NEW AIR FEAT.

London, January 20th.

A Havas message states:— Airman M. was witnessed to-day, when he flew with his aeroplane on the roof of the Emporium behind the opera house.

## AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

London, January 20th.

A Havas message states:— Mr. Sharp is going to Paris.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## IRISH REPUBLIC.

## NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

London, January 21st.

The Republican Parliament, in Dublin, is opening to-morrow.

A thousand tickets have been issued to visitors.

The proceedings are expected to occupy two hours, and will probably be opened in Irish but English will be used later.

The agenda includes the drafting of standing orders, the ratification and appointment of Delegates to the Peace Conference, the declaration of independence, and a message to the free nations of the world.

## SECRET TREATIES.

London, January 21st.

The Daily News Paris correspondent telegraphing yesterday, states that he has learnt from a trustworthy source that British circles were of the opinion that secret treaties made during the war should be regarded as profoundly modified by later events, such as America's entry into the war.

America is taking a strong line on the subject.

The correspondent says that the Paris and China agreements fail to the ground, but he understands there is an agreement between Japan and the Allies giving Japan the possession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which Australia strongly opposes.

## MILLION NOT TO BE DEMOBILIZED.

London, January 20th.

The Times learns that it is probable that a British Army of at least a million men must be maintained until peace is signed.

Mr. Bonar Law is returning from Paris to preside at the meeting of the War Cabinet to-morrow which is hoping to reach a final settlement as regards the demobilization question.

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, January 20th.

It is stated that a Monarchist rising has broken out in many towns in northern Portugal, including Oporto.

M. Paiva Couceiro is said to have proclaimed himself Premier and War Minister.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

London, January 20th.

The Times' Correspondent at Bern telegraphing to-day, states that Mr. A. Henderson and M. Huysmans, have arrived and have provisionally fixed an International Socialist Congress for January 27th.

## "THE GLAD EYE"

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMEDY.

CO. PLEASES BIG AUDIENCE.

There is the cold and fishy eye—generally blue—which makes you feel a liar even when you are telling the truth. There is the evil eye, of which we have heard much and know nothing. There is the fiery eye, the goggling eye, the cock eye, the piercing eye, the sparkling eye and the melting eye. But these are "all my eye", compared with "the glad eye", which is a cheerful beacon twinkling across the gloomy waters of life, rescuing the morose, and inspiring the hopeful.

The Horrit-Phillips Comedy Company last night demonstrated the glad eye to a large and obviously happy audience in the Theatre Royal.

To pick out individual players for mention, where all were so good, would be foolish. The method of the two little girls dividing the apple, "you cut and I'll choose", is the only possible way of discriminating. How the people did laugh! Sometimes the talk was a little naughtily suggestive, but this would have been difficult to avoid, considering the story. It was supposed to be French. There was an old fool playing at psychological research with a low-comedy medium.

There were two wives, one very sophisticated, the other the younger sister, that men were like that, and that every time she found her husband out, she "stuck" him for a new dress, the younger woman said: "And does your husband often go on the razors?"

"My dear," said the other, "they say I'm the best dressed woman in Paris." That was the sort of thing. "You may not be able to touch a man's heart, but you can always touch his pocket." That also. The two husbands deserved it. In order to get away into town for a bachelor spree, they told lies. They said they were making a balloon trip with a famous aeronaut. The sophisticated wife had hired a private detective, who passed himself off to the husbands as the aeronaut. Lots of good fooling, though not what you would call edifying.

The sophisticated wife is a fine woman and good actress, with splendid enunciation. Then enters a grizzle, the exponent of the glad eye. She happens to be also the lover of one of the husbands. She fascinates the psychological investigator, the medium, the husband, the butler, and the audience. All goes very glibly, both talk and stage management. It is farce rather than comedy, but we all liked it. The infection had caught. When the company made their bow at the end, mutely asking for applause, we gave them, gladly, "the glad eye."

## DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NOTICES.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.  
ALL STEEL  
FILING EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE FURNITURE.  
EXPANDED METAL PRODUCTS.  
SAFES, PORTABLE BUILDINGS, Etc., Etc.  
Sole Agents:  
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.  
CHINA & HONGKONG.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL  
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder, and Tonic.  
In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.  
EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL  
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY  
TELEPHONE 298.

## BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

JANUARY 23.

TAMBA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, via Shanghai, with mail.

SIBERIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

INABA MARU, N.Y.K., from London, via Singapore, with mail.

JANUARY 24.

KEIFUKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

ECUADOR, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco.

JANUARY 25.

SANUKI MARU, N.Y.K., from Singapore.

JANUARY 26.

SPHINX, M.M., from Shanghai.

TENKAI MARU, N.Y.K., from Singapore.

JANUARY 27.

TAIAN MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

SHINCHIKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

JANUARY 28.

HYSON, B. and S., from Japan.

JANUARY 31.

CYCLOPS, B. and S., from Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Singapore.

FEBRUARY 5.

PYRRHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.

COURAGEOUS, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco via Vladivostok.

FEBRUARY 6.

TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 8.

NOVARA, P. and O., from London.

FEBRUARY 9.

ATREUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 10.

HOKUTO MARU, D. and Co., from Japan.

FEBRUARY 11.

HECTOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 12.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, from Vancouver.

FEBRUARY 15.

BANSHI MARU, D. and Co., from Java.

ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 16.

COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 22.

AGAPENOR, P. and S., from Liverpool.

PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

FEBRUARY 23.

TAMBA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

JANUARY 25.

KEIFUKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

BORNEO MARU, D. and Co., from Java.

JANUARY 26.

SANUKI MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

TAIAN MARU, N.Y.K., from Bombay via Singapore and Colombo.

JANUARY 27.

TENKAI MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

SIBERIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco.

SPHINX, M.M., from Shanghai.

JANUARY 28.

TAMBA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

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KEIFUKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

BORNEO MARU, D. and Co., from Java.

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